

Greater Manchester local authority progress on climate emergency declarations

v1.0. March 2020

by Climate Emergency Manchester and supporters, for the benefit of Councillors and citizens across Greater Manchester

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Introduction

This report offers an overview of the climate emergency declarations and the progress made against these promises by the ten local councils of Greater Manchester. It draws on publicly available information, gathered by a team of volunteers across the city-region. The report is a **first pass** at comparing the ten council responses to climate change; more detailed analyses will follow, drawing on Freedom of Information Acts where needed and examining alignment with Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) strategy.



Purpose

The purpose of this document is to:

- **Connect citizens across the city-region** - Our lives criss-cross administrative boundaries. We live, work and study in multiple local authorities. We meet up with friends who live in one borough, then visit family who live in another. Activists are scattered all over the region. If this report, or its successors, spurs them to reach out to another group, it will have been a success.
- **Ask 'what next?', since all ten councils have declared a climate emergency.** The last remaining council declared on 24 February 2020. GMCA has also made a declaration. The 'full house' is a welcome development, but demands a note of warning: we need deeds, not words.
- **Draw attention to common delays and inaction** by councils, to empower GM citizens to hold their elected officials to account and monitor their climate plans over the coming months, years.
- **Highlight good initiatives**, where we find them, knowing that no one council has all the answers and that local authorities, as well as campaign groups, can learn from each other.
- **Establish a baseline** based on publicly available information that lays the ground for further research into each council as well as an in-depth study of GMCA.

Structure

Climate Emergency Manchester produces independent quarterly assessment of the climate emergency progress of Manchester City Council. For this reason, we refer readers to our two previous [‘Hung, Drawn and Quarterly’ reports](#) and largely do not include MCC in the analysis below.

The present report is structured as follows:

- **First** we provide a timeline of the GM climate emergency declarations and, where they exist, the publication of climate action plans.
- **Second** we offer an ‘at a glance’ assessment of who is pushing ahead, and who lagging behind, across the major areas of local authority activity. This is an initial, light-touch exercise.. We expect the judgements to well be revised in future reports, following new decisions and fresh data. We also seek to develop more sophisticated evaluation criteria.
- **Third** we collate the texts of GM climate emergency declarations, to show their similarities and their differences.

The appendix containing information on top polluters comes from our [Beginner’s Guide to Manchester City Council](#). We encourage other groups to read and adapt this text for their own campaigns.

Key findings

- Several councils are **still in the process of developing climate action plans**. In some cases, these may appear more than 12 months after the emergency declaration.
- The development of climate action plans is **not well-communicated** to concerned citizens and appears to largely happen ‘behind closed doors’
- Few councils acknowledge that their stake in **Manchester Airport Group**; a challenging issue that demands coordinated action.
- A number of councils look set to take decisions which contravene the spirit if not the letter of their declaration. **Plans to build on greenbelt land** are a particular concern.
- Best practice is patchy; **no one local authority ‘leads the way’** across the board

Thanks and about CEM

Thanks to all our volunteer researchers: Mags Casey, Helen Clare, Francesca Heffernan, Jo Hobbs, Chris Jeffries, Donald McQueen, all the Bury researchers, all the Bolton researchers.

Established in March 2019, CEM is a voluntary, non-partisan group which exists to examine the performance of Manchester City Council on its climate (and other environmental) policies. It also seeks to provide examples of ‘best practice’ from other local authorities, and to make it easier for citizens of Greater Manchester to understand how their councils operate, and how they can have an influence.

We welcome suggestions and corrections. This is version 1.0. If you’d like to make version 2.0 better, please do get involved.

Timeline: GM climate emergency declarations

Date	Council	Control	Leader	Proposer	Population	Per year per capita emissions (Tonnes CO2) (2017)
26 March 2019	Stockport	No Overall Control (NOC)	Lab Min	Labour	291,775	4.1
10 July 2019	Manchester	Labour	Majority	Labour	547,627	3.8
10 July 2019	Bury	Labour	Majority	Labour	189,628	4.5
17 July 2019	Salford	Labour	Majority	Labour	291,775	5.0
17 July 2019	Rochdale	Labour	Majority	Lib Dem	220,001	4.5
18 July 2019	Wigan	Labour	Majority	Labour	326,088	4.1
<i>26 July 2019</i>	<i>GMCA</i>	<i>Labour</i>		<i>Labour</i>		
29 August 2019	Bolton	NOC	Con Min	Labour	262,400	4.4
11 September 2019	Oldham	Labour	Majority	Lib Dem	235,623	3.5
29 November 2019	Trafford	Labour	Majority	Green	233,288	6.6
25 February 2020	Tameside	Labour	Majority	Labour	225,197	3.8

NB. Control and Leader as of date of climate emergency declaration

See **Appendix 1** for information on the biggest polluters in the city-region.

Timeline: climate emergency action plans

Date discussed by relevant council committee	Council	Period covered by plan	Link to plan	Date approved / to be approved
25 March 2019 Launched at Mayor's Green Summit 2019	GMCA	2019-2024	https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/1986/5-year-plan-branded_3.pdf	25 March 2019
04 March 2020, by Neighbourhoods and Environment Scrutiny Committee	Manchester	2020-2025	Manchester Climate Change Action Plan, 2020-2025 https://democracy.manchester.gov.uk/documents/s16275/Final%20MC%20Climate%20Change%20Action%20Plan%202020-25.pdf There is also a 5-year Framework	11 March 2020
02 March, by Communities and Housing Scrutiny Committee	Stockport	Unclear. 2020/1.. onwards?	http://democracy.stockport.gov.uk/documents/s170541/Enc.%201%20of%20Stockport%20Climate%20Emergency%20Strategy.pdf	02 April 2020
20 Feb 2020, Communities, Regeneration and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee	Rochdale	2020-2025	http://democracy.rochdale.gov.uk/documents/s70737/CURRENT%20FINAL%20DRAFT%20December%202021%20-%20Climate%20change%20strategy.pdf	TBC
Late June 2020	Wigan	TBC	Council is 'in the final stages' of producing its Climate Change Strategy. Will be launched at Wigan Climate Conference / Green Summit	TBC
2020?	Oldham	TBC	'An engagement plan is being drawn up', and an action plan will come out of this process. Dates unclear	TBC

Future plans - we await action plans produced since the climate emergency other GM local authorities.

Previous plans - We have been here before! This is not the first time that many of these councils have produced action plans on climate change.

Best / worst in class for climate action

	Best in class (it is all relative!)	Bottom of class
Targets	<p>Bury pledges to be borough carbon-neutral by 2030</p> <p>Oldham's target is to be carbon-neutral council-wide by 2025, borough-wide by 2030</p>	<p>Trafford is still calculating its carbon footprint, and working on targets. Our tenacious researchers found out (via repeated phone calls), that council is now working with consultants Anthesis on this.</p> <p>Spending too long discussing targets can delay action!</p>
Reporting	<p>Rochdale uses statistics to highlight its shortcomings, and how far it still has to go. The Council's 'plan of action for the planet' (p.8) flags that in Rochdale 'only 12% of people commute by public transport', 'only 37% of homes are well insulated' and that the Rochdale areas 'only has 13MW of renewable power'.</p> <p>Being open and transparent, admitting when targets are not met, is going to be necessary.</p>	<p>Few councils have a page dedicated to the climate emergency, and most contain outdated reports and announcements.</p> <p>However, our researchers voted Bolton the council which made it most difficult for citizens to work out what was being done.</p> <p>The Bolton council 'Sustainability' web pages contains no mentions of the climate emergency mention and a link to the climate change conference held in October 2010.</p>
Leadership	<p>Salford mayor Paul Dennett talked about climate change in his January 2020 speech (16:12 minutes in) and his February 2020 speech (26:17 minutes in). As he should also do in March, April, May...)</p> <p>He is also chair of the Salford low-carbon hub and convenes the carbon-literacy forum.</p> <p>Bury - The Executive Member for the Environment proposed the climate emergency motion. In many councils, this role (or the nearest equivalent) did not lead the push for a motion.</p>	<p>Tameside Reports of in-fighting and bullying among Tameside councillors does not instill faith.</p>
Governance	<p>Trafford – Climate Emergency Task and Finish Group recommended in its report of 28 November 2019 the establishment of a new committee dedicated to the climate emergency</p>	<p>... However, the recommendations of this Task and Finish group have yet to be adopted.</p>

<p>Resourcing</p> <p>(acknowledging the financial pressures facing local authorities)</p>	<p>Wigan council’s budget approved on 5 March 2020, includes an annual climate change fund, whilst also freezing council tax for the seventh consecutive year.</p> <p>Bury promised a series of investment worth £17m in 27 February 2020 budget. These include £500,000 for tree-planting, £600,000 to create a Community Climate Capital Fund , £240,000 for Green Township forums. £5m on LED streetlight rollout, £10m on replacing the council’s vehicles, and £200,000 on a climate resilience fund.</p> <p>Salford is on course to have invested £4m in climate reduction schemes by 2021 (although clarity needed on the period covered)</p>	<p>Bolton did not allocate any money to the climate emergency in the council budget passed on 24 February 2020, and yet council tax will rise by 3.05% from April.</p> <p>Stockport Lib Dem amendment proposing the creation of a £6.4m climate emergency fund as blocked by other councillors on 27 Feb 2020</p> <p>Tameside closed its popular ‘Community Chest Fund scheme’, which allowed community groups to get funding for projects, including environmental ones. Information about its replacement ‘You Choose’ is not accessible online (citizens receive an Error 404).</p>
<p>Energy and buildings</p>	<p>Stockport council’s arm’s length management organisation and provider of social housing, Stockport Homes, currently has 91% of its stock at EPC rating C or above (p.27), compared to the borough average of 70% D or below).</p> <p>Stockport Homes supplies 2,100 homes with biomass heating and has already installed 2,300 solar PV installations on domestic properties.</p> <p>Stockport Hydro was Greater Manchester’s first community owned hydroelectric project in 2012 ... but still only generates enough clean energy to power 60 homes.</p> <p>Oldham runs Oldham Community Power, a scheme which loans Council money to enable social enterprises to install solar panels and other forms of green energy, on buildings, such as schools. The money from the shares pays off the debt to the Council. This has had a positive impact on the community but is small in scale.</p>	<p>Trafford buildings have the lowest EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) ratings in Greater Manchester. We acknowledge that not all of these are owned by the Council, and that Trafford has a higher percentage of older housing stock than some other boroughs (such as Salford). Nevertheless, the Council has produced no plans to address this challenge since declaring a climate emergency.</p>
<p>Transport</p>	<p>Stockport Council has approved a new</p>	<p>Bolton looks set to approve a new car park for</p>

	<p>rooftop park and cycling bridge, with a traffic-free public square, new pedestrian and cycling crossings and secure bicycle storage.</p> <p>Rochdale now has Greater Manchester's first mayoral electric car. Although this is largely symbolic, it helps communicate and set an example. Rochdale plans to ensure the council's entire fleet of vehicles is electrically powered.</p>	<p>four new car parks around Bolton Royal hospital. Whilst we recognise that on-street parking is a problem for those who live in the area, this is a missed opportunity to improve public transport since declaring a climate emergency.</p>
Green space and planning	<p>Many councils are planting trees, but Wigan's are the most ambitious (£1m in ten years)</p> <p>Salford council's local plan has a section dedicated to climate change. However, there is a risk this may expire while waiting for the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework.</p>	<p>Tameside proposes 8850 new homes by 2037 as part of Manchester Spatial Development Plan, including development on greenbelt land. In the current proposals, around 2,790 homes and 175,000 sqm of employment space would be built on land designated as green belt.</p>
Recycling and waste	<p>Wigan - unlike many councils has specific dates and targets for recycling: it aims for 65% of municipal waste to be recycled by 2030. In 2019, Wigan also recycled more plastic than any other UK town or city (by some way: Wigan recycled 9,000 tonnes. Next was Swansea, with 4,982). Of course, a goal of becoming plastic-free is better still!</p>	<p>Trafford council gave failing waste collection service Amey a stay of execution in February 2020, despite years of resident complaints.</p>
Procurement	<p>Wigan council was a finalist in the 2020 Go Awards for Public Procurement (environmental impact and sustainability are key criteria).</p> <p>Stockport has introduced a new model of financial appraisal (p. 24) to make sure that climate impact is embedded into all investment decisions from 2020/21 onwards.</p>	<p>There is room for improvement in any councils. Nottingham Council won the 2018 Go Awards for Public Procurement, their strategy is here</p>
Divestment	<p>No local authority is leading the way on the campaign for the Greater Manchester Pension Fund to divest from fossil fuels. But there is much</p>	<p>Tameside Council has 12 representatives and 1 'observer' on the Greater Manchester Pension Fund (GMPF) Advisory and Management Panel - and the Council leader is the Panel's Chair..</p>

	<p>useful information, including briefings for councillors, at Fossil Fuel GM</p>	<p>GMPF invests in fossil fuels.</p> <p>The Tameside Councillors who sit on the board are: Brenda Warrington (Chair), Gerald P Cooney (Vice Chair), Mike Smith, Jim Fitzpatrick, Leigh Drennan, Clive Patrick, Vincent Ricci, Tafheen Sharif, Jack Homer, George Newton, Denise Ward, Eleanor Wills and Oliver Ryan.</p> <p>GMPF meetings are classified, as making them public may ‘prejudice the commercial interests of the fund’. However, freedom of information acts have been submitted in relation to this lack of transparency and the fund’s holdings.</p>
Green jobs	<p>Oldham - the new Alexandra Park Eco Centre will offer further training and employment opportunities, with Oldham college involved.</p>	<p>More broadly, this is still an area up for grabs. Local councils should invest in green jobs and apprenticeships, leaving no communities behind.</p>
Empowering and engaging citizens	<p>Oldham Council will put together a Citizen’s Assembly to discuss the climate emergency and come up with a community action plan. Although, it is not clear when this will take place.</p> <p>Bury council has also promised a citizens’ assembly, although it is not clear when this will take place</p> <p>Rochdale have recommended that involving the Youth Green MP Rochdale join the Climate Emergency Working Group</p>	<p>Tameside council leader Brenda Warrington is ‘tired of environmental warriors’.</p>
Working in partnership	<p>Rochdale council will form a Climate Emergency Business Group, to work more closely with business. It works in partnership with the Electric Blue company to secure buy-in from the Licensing Service on electric vehicles.</p> <p>Stockport’s climate action strategy outlines ‘Stockport CAN’ working groups with business, schools, residents... but how the council plans to work with these remains vague!</p>	<p>Trafford - Meetings with Trafford Cycle Forum have sometimes failed to materialise.</p>
Social justice	<p>Rochdale council’s climate emergency strategy makes most mention of the need to be sensitive to vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>Most councils say little on the need for a just transition.</p>

Climate emergency declarations

The following tables shows a summary of the 'elements' of the climate emergency declaration of each local council. These will form the basis for future analysis by CEM.

Bolton

Element
1. Make the Council's activities net-zero carbon by 2030
2. Achieve 100% clean energy across the Council's full range of functions by 2030
3. Ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2030
4. Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area zero carbon within the same timescale;
5. Ensure that political and chief officer leadership teams embed this work in all areas and take responsibility for reducing, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities, ensuring that any recommendations are fully costed and that the Executive and Scrutiny functions review council activities taking account of production and consumption emissions and produce an action plan within 12 months, together with budget actions and a measured baseline;
6. Request that Council Scrutiny Panels consider the impact of climate change and the environment when reviewing Council policies and strategies
7. Work with, influence and inspire partners across the district, county and region to help deliver this goal through all relevant strategies, plans and shared resources by developing a series of meetings, events and partner workshops;
8. Request that the Council and partners take steps to proactively include young people in the process, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future;
9. Request that the Executive Portfolio holder with responsibility for Climate Change convenes a Citizens' Assembly in 2019 in order to involve the wider population in this process. This group would help develop their own role, identify how the Council's activities might be made net-zero carbon by 2030, consider the latest climate science and expert advice on solutions and to consider systematically the climate change impact of each area of the Council's activities;
10. Set up a Climate Change Partnership group , involving Councillors, residents, young citizens,

climate science and solutions experts, businesses, Citizens Assembly representatives and other relevant parties. Over the following 12 months, the Group will consider strategies and actions being developed by the Council and other partner organisations and develop a strategy in line with a target of net zero emissions by 2030. It will also recommend ways to maximise local benefits of these actions in other sectors such as employment, health, agriculture, transport and the economy

11. Report on the level of investment in the **fossil fuel industry that our pensions plan** and other investments have, and review the Council's investment strategy to give due consideration to climate change impacts in the investment portfolio;

12. Ensure that **all reports in preparation for the 2020/21 budget cycle** and investment strategy will take into account the actions the council will take to address this emergency;

13. **Call on the UK Government** to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make this possible, and ask local MPs to do likewise

14. Consider other actions that could be implemented, including (but not restricted to): **renewable energy generation and storage, providing electric vehicle infrastructure** and encouraging alternatives to private car use, increasing the **efficiency of buildings**, in particular to address **fuel poverty**; proactively using local planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net carbon new developments and communities, coordinating a series of information and training events to raise awareness and share good practice.

Bury

Element
1. To make the Bury Council , including statutory partners we control, carbon neutral by 2030 .
2. Pledge to make the Borough of Bury carbon neutral by 2030 .
3. Ask the Leader to make the immediate policy changes necessary to achieve these targets – including planning, land use, air pollution and transport
4. To create a cross party, stakeholder panel to develop a Climate Emergency Strategic Plan and associated Delivery Plan. The membership of this stakeholder panel should include public sector partners, community representation and the business community; This Strategic Plan would promote both big and small changes. It would have a particular focus on reducing carbon emissions, promoting the development of renewable energy initiatives and seeking to make Bury a leader in eco – business. The ambition should be that plans to tackle climate change should be mainstreamed into the borough’s plans for economic growth and those to improve population health;
5. The Stakeholder Panel should report back to Council within the next six months setting out what steps the Council will take to address the Climate Change emergency, and the longer term actions that will be necessary;
6. The Council acknowledges that the public services in Bury alone cannot deliver the change that is needed and that leadership across our communities is required. On that basis, the Council will look to create Environmental Forums in each of the borough’s six townships to help develop a community response to the Climate Emergency;
7. The Council will actively lobby the Government to provide the additional powers and resources needed to meet the 2038 target.

Oldham

Element
1 - Declare a Climate Emergency and publicise why this declaration has been made to the people of our Borough, our media outlets and our statutory, voluntary and business sector partners to enlist their support in taking collective action in addressing climate change.
2 - Solicit the views and ideas of our staff, elected members, our partners and the general public in helping to craft a new Climate Change Strategy to replace our current strategy in 2020.
3 - Identify clearly within this Strategy the ambition for this Council to become carbon-neutral by 2025 .
4 - Sign up to the UK100 Pledge to commit to consuming energy from renewable sources, including renewable energy generated by the Council itself.
5 - Re-establish a cross-party Climate Change Strategy Group to oversee the delivery of the new strategy in partnership with the Deputy Council Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Resources and Low Carbon.
6 - Ask the Chief Executive to write to the relevant Ministers, the Mayor of Greater Manchester and the Leaders of the other Greater Manchester authorities seeking their endorsement of our Climate Emergency declaration and our ambition to become carbon-neutral and requesting of central government the powers and financial resources to enable us to become carbon-neutral.

Rochdale

Element
1. Work towards ensuring that the borough is carbon neutral by 2038 , in line with the Mayor and the Government's targets.
2. Develop a working group to support the Council move from declaration to delivery drawing in cross sector expertise, capacity and capability. The working group should draw on existing expertise within the borough as well as including residents who are representative of the borough as a whole;
3. Achieving this will require significant investment and policy initiatives from the Government , and Council hopes it would be achieved earlier than 2038;
4. Work towards ensuring that the Council is carbon neutral by 2038 , recognising the leadership role it has in the borough;
5. Set in place a process of engagement and collaborative action that enables an action plan to be considered by Cabinet and Council in early 2020, based on achieving the aforementioned targets.

Salford

Element
1 - Establish a new task and finish group [with a remit to...]
2 - Seek advice from experts to develop a 5 Year carbon budget and set a challenging target date of 2038 for carbon neutrality in Salford;
3 - Consider systematically the climate change impact of each area of the Council's activities;
4 - Make recommendations and set an ambitious timescale for reducing these impacts
5 - To assess the feasibility of requiring all risk and procurement assessments to include Carbon Emission Appraisals, including presenting alternative approaches which reduce emissions wherever possible.
6 - Report to full Council with the actions the Council needs to take to address this emergency.
7 - To task a Director level officer with responsibility for reducing as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities
8 - To equip all our staff with an awareness of the CO2 costs and impacts of everyday activities, and the ability and motivation to reduce emissions through widespread Carbon Literacy
9 - To produce a report to the next Full Council on the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry that our pensions plan and other investments have.
10 - That the City Mayor will write to the Prime Minister to inform her that Salford City Council has declared a climate emergency and ask her to provide the resources and powers necessary to deal with it.

Stockport

Element
1 - To declare a 'climate emergency', and support the Greater Manchester 5 Year Environment Plan launched at 2019's Green Summit.
2 - To ensure the right resources are in place within the Council to support this work,
3 - To establish a new task and finish group [with the remit to....]
4 - Seek advice from experts to develop 5 Year carbon budgets and set a challenging target date of 2038 for carbon neutrality;
5- Consider systematically the climate change impact of each area of the Council's activities;
6 - Make recommendations and set an ambitious timescale for reducing these impacts in line with wider Greater Manchester ambitions;
7 - To assess the feasibility of requiring all risk and procurement assessments to include Carbon Emission Appraisals, including presenting alternative approaches which reduce emissions wherever possible.
8 - Report to Full Council with the actions the Council needs to take to address this emergency and how it will work with GMCA and other GM Districts to develop a Mission Based Approach to implementation.
9 - To task a director level officer with responsibility for reducing as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities.
10 - To equip all our staff , particularly those involved with buildings, energy and transport management and procurement of goods and service, with an awareness of the CO2 costs and impacts of everyday activities, and the ability and motivation to reduce emissions.

Tameside

Element
1 - To continue to build on the work of the Tameside 2018 Green Summit.
2 - Make the Council's operations net-zero carbon in line with the GM commitment to do so by 2038.
3 - Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area zero carbon within the same timescale
4 - Request that the Carbon Reduction Panel continue to consider the impact of climate change and the environment when reviewing Council's policies and strategies
5 - To continue to work with 'Just Transition' as a just transition for the Greater Manchester Pension Fund is key to the UK's success in building a zero-carbon and resilient economy in a sustainable way that supports an inclusive economy, with a particular focus on workers and communities in line with the Paris Agreement on climate change, which stated 'the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities' and the Funds fiduciary duties.
6 - Will play an active part in Greater Manchester Combined Authority to achieve net zero carbon across Greater Manchester and commit to supporting the Mayor to deliver this challenging ambition for the regio
7 - Requests that the Chief Executive writes to Government requesting: <ol style="list-style-type: none">it takes more urgent action since Parliament declared a climate emergency in May 2019;additional funding and powers to enable us to deliver the Paris agreement;that ministers work with other governments to ensure that the UK maximises carbon reduction in order to fulfil the objectives of the Paris Climate Change Agreement;Require Highways England to address the high levels of carbon emissions caused as a result of the roads they are responsible for;Accelerate the reduction of carbon emissions from aviation;Accelerate the decarbonisation of the electricity grid, funding low carbon energy generation; andEnsure that the UK prosperity fund focuses on enable the transition to a low carbon economy.

Trafford

Element
1 - To establish a new task and finish group , [with a remit to:;]
2 - Seek advice from experts to develop a carbon budget and set a challenging target date for carbon neutrality in Trafford;
3 - Consider systematically the climate change impact of each area of the Council's activities;
4 - Make recommendations and set an ambitious timescale for reducing these impacts;
5 - To assess the feasibility of requiring all report risk assessments to include Carbon Emission Appraisals, including presenting alternative approaches which reduce emissions wherever possible;
6 - Report to full Council with the actions the Council needs to take to address this emergency.
7 - To task a director level officer with responsibility for reducing as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities.
8 - To produce a report to the next Full Council on the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry that our pensions plan and other investments have.
9 - That the Leader will write to the Prime Minister to inform her that Trafford has declared a climate emergency and ask her to provide the resources and powers necessary to deal with it.

Element
<p>1 - Work with our GM neighbours and other key stakeholders to make the Council’s activities net-zero carbon by 2038 or sooner, and to support other relevant agencies to help make the entire GM region zero carbon within the same timescale;</p>
<p>2 - Improve our air quality, meeting World Health Organisation guidelines on air quality by 2030 and supporting the UK Government in meeting and maintaining all thresholds for key air pollutants at the earliest date.</p>
<p>3 - Promote our move to a circular economy, recycling 65% of our municipal waste by 2035 and reducing the amount of waste we produce.</p>
<p>4 - Continue to protect, maintain and enhance our natural environment for all our benefit, taking steps to implement and achieve environmental net gain</p>
<p>5 - Continue to prepare for the full impacts of climate change by adapting to the future changes from any increase in climate shocks and stresses.</p>
<p>6 - Request that the Council and partners take steps to proactively include young people in the process, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future;</p>
<p>7 - Request the Executive Portfolio holder with responsibility for Environment to establish an Environment Partnership working group involving Councillors, Council Officers, residents, young citizens, GM colleagues, climate experts and businesses. Over the following 12 months, the Group will consider strategies and actions being developed by the Council and other partner organisations and develop a strategy in line with a target of net zero emissions by 2038 or sooner. It will also recommend ways to maximise local benefits of these actions in other sectors such as employment, health, transport and the economy.</p>
<p>8 - Consider other actions that could be implemented, including (but not restricted to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) renewable energy solutions, B) providing electric vehicle infrastructure and C) encouraging alternatives to private car use, D) increasing the efficiency of buildings, in particular to address fuel poverty E) proactively using local planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net carbon new

developments and communities,

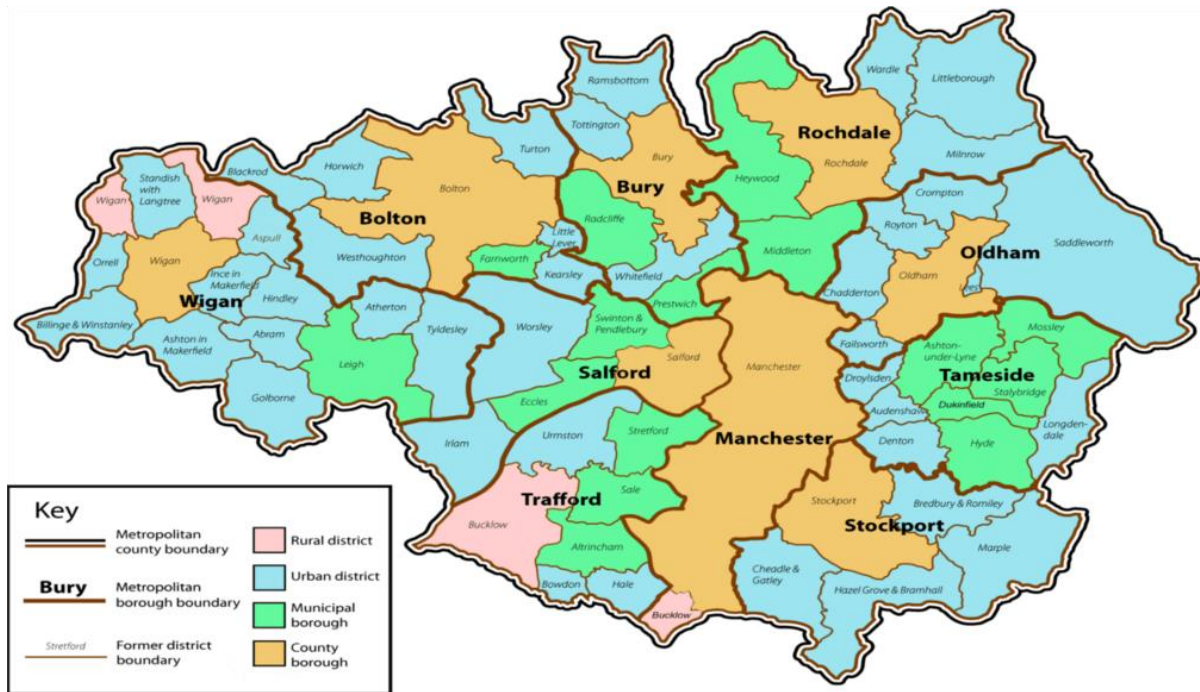
F) coordinating a series of information and training events to raise awareness and share good practice.

9 - We will also **call on Central Government** to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make this possible, and ask our local MPs to do likewise;

10 - Note the actions already taken by this Council to reduce our carbon emissions and tackle climate change.

Appendix 1

Map showing additional boundaries and districts



Appendix 2

Top polluters

Here are some details of the top polluters in the boroughs from 2017:

Borough	Operator	kTCO2
Bolton	Greater Manchester Waste Ltd	42.08
Bolton	SRCL Ltd	10.13
Bolton	United Utilities Water Plc	18.00
Bury	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	39.50
Manchester	Scottish & Newcastle UK Ltd	31.86
Salford	Whitehead Restoration Ltd	13.60
Stockport	NXP Semiconductors UK Ltd	17.12
Stockport	United Biscuits UK Ltd	20.23
Trafford	Basell Polyolefins UK Ltd	19.63
Trafford	Carrington Power Ltd	1,706.61
Trafford	Cerestar UK Ltd	160.50
Trafford	Kellogg Co of Great Britain Ltd	32.56
Trafford	SAICA Paper UK Ltd	171.27
Trafford	SCA Hygiene Products Tawd Paper Mill Ltd	32.30
Trafford	United Utilities Water Plc	67.00
Wigan	Electric Glass Fiber UK Ltd	32.61
Wigan	HJ Heinz Co Ltd	37.58

Please see [National Statistics UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017](#) for more information.